Arm Chairs,

Rockers,

Foot Stools,

Corner Chairs,

at 13.00 ea.

tween the schooners Lasca and Iroquois, there

was little to interest yachtsmen at the annual

spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club on

J. Rogers Maxwell's new schooner yacht

Emerald was expected to be on hand to try conclusions with the Iroquois and Lasca, but

as she injured her centrebroard a few days

ago in coming to anchor, she was forced to go

on the dry dock for repairs. The special

feature of the regatta was the performance of

the new Herreshoff fiver Bonnie Doon, owned

by Arthur Gibb. She beat the famous 46-footer

In a majority of the classes there

was only one starter. To make a

was only one starter. To make a race the Regatta Committee moved the Shamrock up one cla-s, and bunched a number of sloops of various sizes together. There was just the faintest suspicion of a breeze from the southwest at 11:45 o'clock, when the yachts got the signal to start from the judges' steamer Dalzell. The Iroquois, smartly handled by Capt. Hanson and the crew of the Morgan-Isein cup defender, was the first to cross the line at 11:50:41, closely followed by the Azzalia. Ramona, Vistor. Lasca, Fennella. Eurybia. Wasp. Anomone. Oconee, Almira. Aurs. and the kitty. Eoth the Pixie and Bonnie Doon were handicapped.

The course for the big fellows was to a stakeboat in Hempstead harbor, thence to a stakeboat off Stamford, and return over the same course. The smaller schooners and sloops went to Hempstead harbor and Captain's Island, and the cats went to Matinicock Point and back.

It was a close reach on the starboard tack

ance.
The Wasp, which is painted white this year, seems just as fast as ever, and will undoubtedly give Mr. Foster's new Carmita a good race when they meet. The regatta officials were John F. Lovejoy, Otto Sarony, and Gerard M. Barretto. The summaries:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D, 60 TO 71 FEET. 11 51 00 4 21 50 4 80 50 4 28 19 11 52 10 4 19 18 4 27 18 4 27 18

BLOOPS, CLASS 5, 49 TO 55 FEET.

ELOOPS, CLASS 8, 30 TO 36 FEET.

SLOOPS, CLASS 3, 25 TO 30 PEET.

Bennie Doon...12 20 00 4 27 53 4 07 53 4 07 58

CABIN CATS, CLASS 11, OVER 25 FEET.

OPEN CATS, CLASS 15, 20 FEET AND UNDER.

SPECIAL, CLASS C.

Happy's Bee's Fine Performance Over s

BALTIMORE, June 10.-The last day of the

meeting at the Gentleman's Driving Park and the close of the Philadelphia and Baltimore

circuit was remarkable for the fine perform-

ance of Happy Bee, who trotted a mile to beat

The mare was accompanied by a running

horse, but required no urging, trotting all the way without a skip or waver. Happy Bee is a

Maryland tred horse, by Happy Russell, out of

The Wheeler Shells Dug Out of the Sand,

The Wheeler deck-plate-piercing shells fired

on Friday at the steel plate target on Sandy

Hook were dug from the sand yesterday

morning. It was found that the point of the

first shell had remained uninjured, in spite of

luby, b. m (Kries) iam Almont, b. g. (Rosenbrock)...... Timo-2:254, 2:2894, 2:2754.

2:18 and finished strong in 2:17%.

......12 16 10 2 50 16 2 34 06 2 34 06

SCHOONERS, CLASS E, UNDER 60 FEET. sella......11 53 25 4 84 10 4 40 85 4 40 85

......12 11 39 4 34 10 4 22 81 4 22 81

25-RATERS, CLASS 10, UNDER 25 FEET.

...11 52 17 5 11 13 5 18 56 5 18 56 ....11 50 41 5 11 37 5 20 56 5 14 24 ....11 53 54 5 27 40 5 38 46 5 26 26

Long Island Sound yesterday.

Wasp on time allowance.

at 1.00 ea.

NOW THE COUNTRY OVER FISH ARE RISING TO THE ANGLER'S LURE.

Maine and Other Waters Render Good Reports of Fishing - Finny Swimmers of the Canadian Rivers-Cute Chiengonas Whom You Can't Fool with the Story That Live Lobsters are Not Red-Hou Spoon Butt Came to Be Invented

High water in some sections and an unusual continuance of ice in many of the northern lakes and streams have greatly retarded trout fishing during the present season. Rangeley Lakes were not clear until May 24. Since 1874 there have only been four seasons when open water has been delayed later than this. The earliest recorded data within the past twenty years when fishing with the rod was possible on the Rangeleys was April 28, 1878. The Moosehead and Richardson lakes are also clear, but they have opened about three weeks later than usual. The ice blockade has extended over so long a period, and so little winter fishing has been done, that local observers are under the impression that angling in the Maine lakes will be better this than usual. The water in all of the Maine streams and ponds is still very high, and it will continue so, so long as our transcontinental storms continue to follow along the valley of the St. Lawrence. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, telegrams announcing the disappearance of ice from northern waters witnessed the immediate departure of numerous anglers for selected loparture of numerous anglers for selected localities. In New Hampshire, trout and salmon fishing in New Found Lake has been in progress for some time. Some twenty fish, including both sorts, have been taken during a single week. They varied in weight from Ils to 10 pounds each, it is reported that the hatchery of the New Hampshire Fish Commissioners has been robbed of some 150,000 frz. In the Cape Cod streams, where the quality of trout is of superior excellence and vigor, owing to the facilities, possessed by the fish to migrate from sait to fresh water, the catch has been good, particularly in streams under the control of proprietarry clubs. Under the system of protection which within the past few years has been accorded many of the tape Cod streams by these organizations, waters which a few years since were practically depleted have been restored to a fertility which promises to attain in the future to primitive abundance in fish life. The Cape Cod waters offer another example of the benefit of intelligent supervision and the merit of self-restraint. Fishing for frout in Lake George has been better than usual. Bome fish of fourteen-pound weight have been taken. The best ground on the lake this season has been about Green and Crown Islands. This has caused some surprise, inasmuch as heretofore within those limits good fishing was not looked for. calities. In New Hampshire, trout and salmon

An instance of the inattention of those responsible for the administration of the fish laws is found in the condition of the fishways three of the dams of the upper Hudson. The Troy Times recently stated that the fishway in the Mechanicsville dam was practically wrecked by the high water. Mr. A. N. Cheney. the has recently been in that section, gives information to THE SUN of the result of his inspection. The fishway at Mechanicsville, which is not permanently injured, is of the Rogers pattern, built by an ex-Inspector of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, of that name. This fish-way is in good condition, but so obstructed by drift that no salmon or other fish, or hardly any water could pass through it. Three hours' work would have sufficed to clear the fishway, and render it as effective as ever. The fishway of the Mc-Donald pattern in the Troy dam is boarded over, and has been of little use since it was built. The third fishway, of the Rogers patbuilt. The third fishway, of the Rogers pattern, is on the dam at Thomson's Mills. This was injured by the flood which carried out the buikhead of Thomson's and Dix's Mills. It has not yet been renaired, although it is understood that it is Mr. Dix's intention to do so. It was only after the most persistent efforts of the anglers of this State that money was appropriated for the construction of these fishways. Their establishment encouraged the United States Fish Commissioners to liberate a larger annual output of salmon fry in the tributary streams, to which the building of these fishways enabled the mature fish to return in their annual migration to deposit their spawn. That streams are available for that purpose between Thomson's dam and Fort Edward, where salmon may spawn and the fry be secure from destruction by sawdust and chemicals from mills, is beyond dispute. Under these circumstances it appears to be nothing more than reasonable to expect those officials who have the supervision of the fishways to see that they are maintained in good condition. Of the value of fishways there is no better evidence than that offered on the Delaware River, where the opening of such has resulted in an enormous increase in the value of the shad fishery in that stream. For the past ten years there have been liberated annually in a tributary of the upper Hudson from 10,000 to 100,000 salmon fry. During this period a number of salmon have been taken in the Hudson both in ne's and with rods. If fishways had been established in the dams on this river at the inception of the enterprise or if those which have been constructed since had been maintained in good the dams on this river at the inception of the enterprise or if those which have been constructed since had been maintained in good condition, there is no question that the results of the literation of so many salmon fry would be much more pronounced. If these fishways are not subject to closer supervision the shad hatchery recently established at Hudson. N. 1., had better be abandoned. To expend money in the cultivation of fish fry and neglect the means by which they may gain access when mature to headwaters of tributary streams to spawn hardly appears to be a logical policy.

Members of salmon fishing clubs and lessees of angling privileges on the Canadian rivers appear to be averse to making known individual scores. Possibly there may be a good reason for this, but Mr. H. Phair, the Commissioner of Fisheries for New Brunswick, in his official report gives but little heed to this secretive impulse. In that for 1891 he gives the aggregate of salmon killed by the Restigouche Salmon Club of the Canadian river of that name for the period of ten Salmon Club of the Canadian years from 1881 to 1890 inclusive. During this time the members killed 4.404 salmon and 503 grilse of a total weight of salmon and 503 grilse of a total weight of 84,960 pounds, the average weight of the salmon being a trife above nineteen pounds. Of those of twenty-five pounds and over, 454 were kilfed. In 1831 only 292 salmon were taken by the members of the club, the average weight being seventeen pounds. Mr. Phair estimates that the catch of other lessees, Messrs. Stancipffe, Davis, Reed, Holbrook, and Mitchell, is seldom under 100 fish. The Wilmot water, now leased by Mr. Breese, generally scores 100 fish. The upper waters do not offer so much sport as formerly, owing to the fact that in June the angiers are so numerous on the lower reaches that they capture the larger portion of the rising fish. Mr. Fhair, in discussing the cause of the sudden decrease of the average weight of salmon one year as compared with another, presumes that it is on account of the fish not entering the river freely until after the angling season has closed. Then again it frequently happens that in rivers which flow an ample supply of water the whole run of fish has entered the stream previous to July 16. It also frequently happens that the largest fish have gone up the river when the water is too high or turtid to successfully cast a fly. Then again hot weather and a low stage of water may cause the fish not to rise to the lure. In small rivers, with an early dry season, the fish remain out until after the autumn rains. From this may be gathered a passible idea of the vicissitudes which confront the angier for salmon, it is computed that each salmon taken on the Restigouche costs its captor at least 50. This is a trifle, when the resources of those who can afford to indulge in the sport are considered. Moreover, the monoy expended in this pursuit does incalculable good, distributed, as it is, among the families of the numerous persons in the employ of the leasees and clubs.

Two occupants of a salt-water tank in the United States Fisheries Exhibit at Chicago are objects of absorbing interest to throngs of Western visitors-the round clam. on account of its sedentary habits, and the lobster, by reason of the attack to which it has given rise upon the United States Fish Commissioners by the crustaceologists of Chicago, who assert that the blue-green specimen in the tank is not a genuine lobster, as it is not red in color. The United States Commissioners have met the attacks of these scientists with the most sentle forbearance. They have patiently endeavored to demonstrate that blue-green is the color of the living lobster, and that it does not assume the raddy bue until after it has been cooked. The Chicago crustaceologists repudiate this well-established fact. They aggressively boast that in a knowledge of carcinology they are second to none in the world. Moreover, they denounce it as a very small business for a great dovernment to be engaged in to attempt to palm off upon the People of the West a blue-green homarus American lobster. Men of science throughout the universe will learn with regret that the malacostracologists of St. Louis and Ransas My have been in this controversy that the blue-green specimen in the tank is

FISH AND GAME NOTES. in onlire accord and sympathy with the Chicago crustaceologists.

Among other objects of interest to anglers on exhibition at Chicago is the original speon bait, which was invented by Julio T. Buel in 1834. Mr. Buel's first Inception of an artificial lure came to him while threwing pebbles in a stream. As these were sinking to the bottom he observed that trout rose to them. He then experimented with small pieces of tin with similar results. To one of these he attached a book, and with it caught a number of fish. On another occasion he accidentally dropped overboard from a boat a sliver spoon. As it turned and twisted in the water while sinking, a large fish struck at it. This led to his soldering a hook to an ordinary brass tablespoon, polished on the convex side. This he used most successfully in trolling, and it is this original device which is on exhibition. From this simple beginning have been evolved the legions of trolling devices of every possible size and shape. Although the use of such is not in harmony with the ethics of the classical angler, they have been the means of affording amusement and sport to a multitude of fishermen, who otherwise would never have known the delights of killing certain fishes which respond to the trolling spoon more kindly than to any other lure. these he attached a book, and with it caught a

The most effective implement for scaling fishes above two pounds in weight is a light, ordinary currycomb, which may be purchased at any harness or hardware shop. It bears for the purpose, the same relation to the knife that the mowing machine does to the scythe in cutting grass. The way to use this device is to cover the fingers with a cloth, insert them in the mouth of the fish as a hold, then draw the currycomb from the tail to the head. After use the comb, if washed in water and dried, will lose all unpleasant odor.

In some sections of the West anglers resort to a pleasant subterfuge to encourage a fish warden to perform his duty. The unsuspecting official is invited to accompany the former ing official is invited to accompany the former in a steam launch upon apparently a party of pleasure. The warden's entertainers, much to his disgust, sail from one net to another set contrary to law. In the presence of so many witnesses the official is obliged to confiscate them. On a recent pionic a fish warden was constrained to seize some sixty or more nets planted in a small lake. This method is effective but once with the same officer. He is ever atter on the alert against invitations which may conceal a hidden purpose to lure him into a performance of his duty.

It is reported that the largest trout ever taken in Montana was recently with the rod in the upper Yellowstone. It weighed 8 pounds 9 ounces. It must have been caught below the falls, where many of eight pounds have been taken. In streams tributary to the river the same fish rarely exceed two pounds in weight.
In the lake the average is about one pound. There is one peculiarity of the Yellowstonethat a trout of the same length taken in Eastern waters will average about one quarter more in weight. The reason for this disparity is found in the fact that the food of trout above the falls of the Yellowstone consists principally of insects and shrimp, a diet which they can secure in abundance only during a portion of the year. Even if this food was available at all times, it is asserted by those who pretend to be authoritative, that adherence to this diet is not conducive to the increase of size of mature flash beyond a certain limit. Another peculiarity of the Yellowstone trout is, that they are victims to a species of parasite which renders about one in four unfit for food. This is a white worm about the size of a knitting needle, which is coiled directly beneath the skin, its head projecting through a hole in the abdominal wall into the cavity of the body. Another parasite, which is common to the Yellowstone trout, is a sort of leech, which fastens itself to any part of the body, and gradually undermines its strength and vigor. The presence or absence of this parasite is made quickly known to the angler by the fighting qualities of the fish after being struck. that a trout of the same length taken in East-

The Missouri Legislature at its last session passed a law forbidding the use of dynamite in the killing of fish. This is not an original sort of enactment, but its provisions are so,

Governor will avert by refusing to affix his signature to the bill. The anglers of the ktate are making every effort to fortify the Governor in such a purpose.

Of the 61,500,000 fry, the winter product of the hatcheries of this State, 5,000,000 were brook, brown, and California trout, 8,000,000 lake trout, 7,000,000 Adirondack frost fish, 17,000,000 white fish, 16,000,000 tom cods. and 5,500,000 smelts for Long Island waters exclusively. The result of the liberation of the smelt fry in Long Island waters will be watched with much interest by those who are familiar with the perils which environ all ilsh fry within the limits of that territory. It is to be hoped that they will attain to maturity, as there are certain streams on the south side of the island, flowing into the Great South Bay, now almost depleted, but once famous for the superior quality of smelt which they nurtured. It is to be feared that this liberation of smelt fry in Long Island waters will mainly benefit the fishermen who make a business of netting so-called white bait, composed of the fry of edible fish, but particularly that of the smelt species. exclusively. The result of the liberation of

The consolidation of the Adirondack League and Bisby Club is mutually advantageous. The former absorbs the Bisby Club house, its lake, and plant, consisting of hatcherr, boats, and other materials of a plant. The league also secures a more direct and convenient means of access to its preserve. The members of the Bisby Club are benefited to the extent of the Bisby Club are benefited to the extent of a much enlarged territory in which to fish and shoot. Its name will be merged into that of the league. The enclosing of these great Adirondack preserves is something which cannot be deferred many years. Already Dr. Webb has surrounded his broperty with a wire fence some sixty-five miles in length, the cost of which is represented by six figures. It is possible that when the members of proprietary clubs are confronted with the steep assessments, which fending will necessitate, numerous resignations or withdrawals will cause these great tracts to become the property of a few individual owners.

One of the editors of a Providence, R. L. newspaper recently made a photograph of a woodcock upon the nest. The editor came upon it by accident. The wings of the bird were extended, entirely concealing the nest. which was a mere depression in the ground. It contained four eggs of a buff color covered with blotches of brown. The coloration of the woodcock thended so harmoniously with that of the surroundings that had it not been for an accidental glimpse of its eyes it would have been passed unnoticed. A field dog which accompanied the editor gave no indication of its proximity, which leads him to suppose that nesting game birds possess the power of withholding seent. To test this matter more fully, the next day the editor visited the spot accompanied by four setter dogs. None of these made game until after the bird had been driven off. The aditor secured two negatives, but when they were developed, although the surroundings were distinctly recorded, merely a small, irregular object indicated the woodcock on the nest. It contained four eggs of a buff color covered

Forest and Stream records the arrival in this country of a brace of capercalizie from Sweden. This is believed to be the first importation of these birds. They are the property of Mr. D. F. Stillman of Rhode Island, who proposes to breed from them. The capercallzie is the largest of the grouse family, almost equal in size to the turkey. The male, which is the larger, sometimes attains a weight of fifteen pounds. This bird is found in Euof fifteen bounds. This bird is found in Europe, from Spain to the North Cape. It was once common in Scotiand and Ireiand, but was exterminated. It has been reintroduced by the proprietors of the great estates in the Highlands. The capercalizie is capable of withstanding the vicissitudes of our climate. It is easily domasticated, and breeds readily if allowed a range where fir trees are found. Mr. Anderson of Bweden, who sent these birds to Mr. Stillman, says in a letter to Forest and Greens that October and November is the most convenient time to ship them. Mr. Anderson has disposed of bundreds of capercalisis all over Europe. Those already sent to the United States will be followed by many others. It is preferable to transport them by water, the lose by death under these conditions not exceeding two or three per cent. In the Mongolian pheasant and capercalizie are found two game birds of great value to replace our fast disappearing indigenous sorts. The pheasant is already established with us and without question the other will soon follow.

As an instance of the enormous amount of rozen game which heretofore has been stored in Massachusetts, for sale during the close season, a certain dealer in Boston, previous to the passage of the law putting an end to this business, sent away to a place of security 30,000 qualls.

Attention was called by THE SUN at the time to the appearance of fine grossbeaks on the south side of Long Island in the month of February. They disappeared as mysteriously as they came, after a stop of a few days. On as they came, after a stop of a few days. On the 15th of May these birds returned on their flight, it is to be presumed, northward. Their stay was equally as brief as during the winter. Migration to higher latitudes does not appear to be essential to the grossbeaks for propaga-tion, as it is reported from New Mexico that they nest there during the mont of June. Why they should migrate, except to procure a certain quality of food, is not exactly apparent.

Some English gunmakers have produced a rifle bullet which promises to be as deadly as an explosive projectile. The bullet, which is of .303 calibre, has four slots cut longitudinally through the nickel case. In which it is enveloped, for about five-eighths of an inch midway between the point and butt. When the bullet atrikes an object the nickel case expands in the form of a four-pointed star. If this projectile is adopted for military purposes it will inflict a wound of terrible dimensions.

SURGEONS OF THE NAVY.

Their Duties Are Light, Except in War or at Fever-stricken Ports.

Naval surgeons are never disturbed by the question that troubled the conscience of Anthony Trollope's old lady, who was always in doubt as to whether the doctor should be classed along with the squire and the parson as a gentleman. The surgeon is equally free from the doubts of the line as to whether he is properly an officer. In the perennial war of line and staff the surgeon is a stout champion of his order, and if there is any arm of the service distinguished for conservatism and a punctilious observance of the proprieties it s the medical. When to the traditions of rank, precedence, and privilege that rule the navy you add the cast-iron etiquette of the medical profession the result is something portentous, and it is only the wholesome discipline of that curious little community, the wardroom, that saves the naval surgeon from becoming the victim of his double identity.

The medical department is, all things con-

sidered, the least burdened with duty of any in the service. Nobody would pretend that the pay corps is overworked, but save in rare instances the surgeon has less to occupy him than the paymaster. There are now 165 persons on the active list of the naval medical corps. The organization of the corps is much the same as that of the other divisions of the the relative rank of Captain, one of whom is usually Surgeon-General of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department. As such he has for the time bring the relative rank of Commodors. The other fourteen medical directors are mostly members of medical examining Boards, or chief surgeons at naval hospitals, naval laboratories, and the like. Next in rank are the fifteen medical inspectors, with the relative rank of Commander. A sort of enactment; but its provisions are so, most essentially. It provides that no person shall sell this explosive until he shall have made oath neither to use it to kill fish nor to dispose of it for that purpose. The purchaser in turn must make an affidavit before a public officer to the same effect. Violation of this statute is punishable by imprisonment. Mr. W. O. Hampton, an agent for a dynamite company, in a recent communication to Forest and Stream predicts that in Missouri there are not least that in Missouri there are not least than 5,000 transfers of dynamite from one man to another on every week day of the year. For each of these transfers the present law demands that an affidavit shall be made at a cost of 50 cents each, making an aggregate of \$780,000 yearly, 50 far as Mr. Hampton has been able to discover, the sale of dynamite since the passage of the law has proceeded as usual in Missouri. He has not heard of the filing of a single affidavit. Mr. Hampton is positive that on many occasions where dynamite is supposed to be used in killing fish a much more simple explosive is a valied of.

After a test of several years, with the most beneficial results, the Assembly of Pennsylvania, at its last session, removed the prohibition against the use of fish weirs and baskets in the streams of that Stata. This is a retrograde movement, which it is to be hoped the Governor will avert by refusing to affix his gignature to the bill. The anglers of the few of the inspectors go to sea in big ships,

schools. It would be too much to say that the best men of the medical schools enter the navy, but certainly the medical corps is made up of own who would hardly have been content with the ordinary run of country practice. The habitual visitor to the wardroom comes to believe that whatever the relative advantages of civil or naval life to such men as make up the bulk of line and staff, the naval surgeon has on the average much less work than he would have had in civil practice, with quite as much pay as he could reasonably have expected after three or four years of patient waiting in a village or a small city. He enters the navy at \$1.700 a year, sea pay, and may expect in time to receive \$4.400 a year, with quarters rations, and whatever other perquisites belong to the naval officer. The clever and ambitues young specialist could not afford to enter the medical corps, but the ordinary capable medical graduate, not provided with friends and opportunities, may be thought lucky to obtain a place in the navy.

The 'young doctor' as the junior surgeon is usually called in the wardroom, may be anything from a good fellow, still with a faint aroma of undergraduate rowdyism, to the stedious and thoroughly well-bred young specialist could not assigned and increasing radiations ashore, and possibly a city gonis traditions ashore, and possibly a city gonis traditions ashore, and possibly a city gonis traditions ashore in defending the change of hardening into chronic ideness and the more of loss pedante dulness of the man whose department of his yellow technical in his own profession. The latter, with the leisure that his post con't his yellow the will master some department of his yellow technical in his own profession. The latter, with the leisure that his post con't his yellow to be sure, small chance for the gracedomic distinction, and in time attain a distinction is chieffy the will, master some department of his yellow to be sure, small chance for the gracedomic series in the wardroom, as indeed he really is. Perhap

Is Son-in-law Carroll in the Way?

Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has directed the Excise Commisdoners to show cause why they will not grant license to David M. Gibbs fer a saloon at 320 a license to David M. Gibbs's contention is that Dr. A. F. Carroll, who lives in Washington Park, around the corner, and doesn't want a saloon near his house, has had influence enough through Hugh McLaughlin, his father-in-law, to prevent the granting of the license.

Two Blieys Get Wet.

A tramp fell into the river at the foot of Jay street last night. Followman Edward Riley went overboard after him and got him out. The tramp was Thomas fulley.

the fact that three-quarters of the shell was shattered into bits by the force of the blow.

The second shell, fired with even a greater charge, was discovered to be absolutely unhurt and capable of being fired at the plate a second time. A test of two more whosler shells will be made on Tuesday. Great Exposition Fiyer leaves Grand Central Station S.P. M. arrives Chicago 10 next morning via New York Central. Extra fare only \$6.—4db.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

JAPANESE, CHINESE, TURKISH, AND INDIALGOODS, 877, 879 BROADWAY, OFFER MONDAY, JUNE 12,

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT VALUES IN CHINESE RATTAN FURNITURE

Specially designed for summer cottages.

at 5.00 to 10.00 ea. Reclining Chairs, at 14.00 to 18.00 ea. at 12.50 ea. Children's Chairs, at 2.00 to 6.00 ea,

A SMALL FLEET IN A LIGHT WIND. CRABBING IN TANGIER SOUND, The Iroquois and Lasca Have a Smart It is at This Season that Maryland Crabmer Brush in the Larchmont's Regatta. Invade Virginia Waters. Beyond an exciting brush at the finish be-

Hard upon the heels of the annual oyster war in the waters of Tangler Sound has come the soft-shell crab war. Tangier Sound is a broad, shallow arm of the Chesapeake, lying partly within the jurisdiction of Maryland, partly within that of Virginia. The curiously irregular boundary line through the Sound is marked by buoys, and it is traditional that you are never sure in any twenty-four hours of the oystering season just where this line will run. as the piratical oystermen of either State do not hesitate to violate Scripture by the removal of boundary marks when an inconvenient buoy seems to interfere with their natural right to take oysters wherever they are found. The oystering season is over in both States now, but the soft-shell crab season has set in The oystering season is over in both States now, but the soft-shell crab season has set in and the Virginians have been shooting at Marylanders who catch crabs in Virginia waters. Although the waters of Tangler Sound were frozen thick a few months ago, they have now taken on their semi-tropical warmth, and are swarming with the marine life that makes the lower Chesapeake a paradise to the sportsman. Crabs are especially plentiful in the Chesapeake and its tributaries, and the soft-shell crab business has recently developed into importance at the little oyster packing town of Crisheld in Somerget county, Md. The waters of Tangler and Pocomok Sounds contribute crabs to the Crisheld market, and as the price of these creatures is tempting at this early season, the Maryland crabbers invade Virginia territory in search of this commodity. The representative of the Virginia authorities has withdrawn from Pocomoke Sound, but shots are occasionally fired at the Marylanders in Tangler Sound. As the soft-shell crab must be taken, according to local tradition, within six hours after he has shed his shell, if he is to be served as a true dainty, it is urged on behalf of the Marylanders that in capturing crabs just beyond the Maryland line they are doing the Virginians no real damage, since the waters are too far from the Virginia shore to admit of all the naked crabs being taken in time by the Virginians themselves.

CRICKET.

Island, and the cats went to Matinicock Point and back.

It was a close reach on the starboard tack to the first mark, then spinnakers were set to starboard for the long run to Stamford. Just before the schooners reached the Stamford mark the wind shifted, and a nice little breeze came in from the southeast. The yachts rounded the stakehoat and started for home in the following order: Lasca, 3:04:08; Iroquois, 3:06:40; Ramona, 3:10:27; Dauntless, 3:10:37; Shamrock, 3:19:01.

It was a dead beat back to Hempstead, After a short hitch in shore all the yachts made a long leg toward the Long Island shore. The Lasca and Iroquois soon drew away from the rest of the fleet and a splendid race between the two was the result, the line being crossed just twenty-four seconds apart. The Iroquois, however, won easily on time allowance. A cricket match of the Metropolitan District Cricket League's championship series was contested yesterday afternoon on the wicket of the New Jersey Oval at son on the wicket of the New Jersey Oval at

Bergen Point. The score:

Total ... The Morris Park second team placed a victory to heir credit in the second eleven championship series by defauling the Kings County St. George by 51 rouns it Prospect Park. The acore: Morris Park, 116; Kings Jounty St. George, 60. Park The score: Morrow and New Jersey A. ideorys, 65 and teams of the Brooklyn and New Jersey A. in the arcisection of the Leagus, and Brooklyn once section of the Leagus, and Brooklyn once out absact by 30 runs. The score: Brooklyn eleven, 115; New Jersey A. C., second ect Park the Staten Island A. C. defeated heroskyn Club by a score of 85 to 43. States kept up their good record in the second of the league yesterday by defeating the it central Park by 38 runs and two wickets. 

The Fastest Pacers in the World to Com-Buffalo. June 10.-The great free-for-all pac-

ing stake race at the Grand Circuit meeting at the Buffalo Driving Park has filled. Among the entries are Mascotte, 2:04; Hal Pointer, 2:044; Direct, 2:05%; Johnston and Guy, 2:06. The race will be held on Thursday, Aug. 3, and the purse to the first horse will be \$10,000.

British Chess Players Benten. LONDON. June 10.-In the chess match beween the London British Cless Club and the Paris Cercie des Echecs, played at Paris, the British players were beaten by four and onehalf to two and one-half games,

He is a Teller of Good Stories as Well as

IS J. W. TANNER, WHO PRESIDED AS THE BETHEL CONFERENCE.

as Able Chairman-Funny Beetinis Given Fame has come to Bishop J. W. Tanner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who presided over the Conference of colored ministers held last week in the Bethel Church in Sullivan street. Much has been written about the Bishop's strong right arm, his massive brain, and eagle eve. His patience and endurance in presiding over the Conference and in dealing with the business presented by the various ministers were the subject of much complimentary comment. But, great as the Bishop is in these respects, greater, far greater, is he as a humorist and a story teller.
During the Conference the Bishop kept every one in good humor by his witty remarks and funny stories. Personally he is a man of unique appearance. He appears to be over six feet tall, and is spare and lean. He holds himself at all times very erect, save when perplexing questions are presented to him. He has a massive frame, a clear, light complexion. and bright brown eyes, and a striking moustache and chin beard hide his firm mouth. His hair is brushed straight back from his fore-head, and falls toward his neek in luxurious quantities. His smile would be a fortune to an actor. It begins with the ends of his moustache, which oscillate gently. Then it creeps up to his nose, which twitches and wrinkles. The lines about his eyes deepen, and heavy ridges appear upon his forehead. As he smiles he slowly and meditatively strokes his brow with his left hand. As the smile dies out the wrinkles and ridges disappear and the moustache and beard become motionless. He has a happy faculty of answering the most perplexing problems with this comprehensive smile. It may mean everything or nothing. The members of the Conference are very fond of him. He is fair with them, quite impartial, and hears all that they have to say. Friends and enemies, many of the first and very few of the latter, are treated alike. In the distribution of the appointments at the conference just closed the Bishop was just While he shows to great advantage as a presiding officer, it is in personal conversation that one appreciates his ready wit. On the evening of the close of the Conference, and before the last session, the Bishop and several of the ministers attending the Conference were chatting and trading stories in the front pews

of the church. The subject drifted to intem-

perance. Some of the ministers present con-

demned drinking strongly, saying that

whiskey had no redeeming features. Others

whiskey had no redeeming features. Others heid that while the redeeming features were few, nevertheless while the effects of too much whiskey were apt to be morally disastrous and rhysically disagreeable, yet the fact remained that whatever the effect the taste is very pleasant. The Bishop listened in silence until all the ministers had had their say. Then he leaned forward and slowly stroking his beard, said: pleasant. The Bishop listened in silence until all the ministers had had their say. Then he leaned forward and slowly stroking his beard, said:

"There is humor in evil sometimes. I remember a story that was told me about a colored man down South. He worked hard, but would spend all his money for rum. One night he left the village hotel with a jug of whiskey. In teiling about his experiences alterward, he said: I started home along the road with a jug of John Barleycora. I held John in the jug with a corn-cob stopper. I sampled him several times along the road with a jug of John Barleycora. I held John in the jug with a corn-cob stopper. I sampled him several times along the road. He stayed right with me. At last we came to a fence. The jug and I got up on the fence, and, as we were about to get over, down went the jug on one side of the fence, and down I went on the other. And out of the jug did come the corn-cob stopper, and out after the corn cob did come John Barleycora. And as he came out he said: Good, good, good, good. I lay there and jonked at him and said: 'Oh. Lord. I know you're good, but I can't get to you."

Uproarious laughter greated this story. The Bishop then spoke of the proceedings of the Conference. He remarked the superior intellect of the colored men in attendance as compared with the calibre of colored men he had known to attend gatherings of a slightly different nature in years gone by. He followed his remarks with an anecdote about a debating society was composed of about forty colored people who lived in a little town in Pennsylvania. They met every wednesday night after prayer meeting. It was called the Literary Debating Society. They discussed everything from the probability of the presence of a man and green chess in the moon to the justice of discriminating between the price of a big citron and a small watermelon. One night it was unposed that the question be discussed: "Which is the worse, the liar process of a man and green chess in the moon to the justice of discriminating betwe

6. F. Bawis b. Covener C. F. Bawis b. Covener

THE MURMURING SEA.

It Was a Pretty Fancy, but a Bright School

"They used to tell me when I was a boy." said a middle-aged man. "that if I would hold up to my car a sea shell of a certain kind I would hear in it the murmuring of the sea. I have tried it many times and it never failed. Now comes my son, a boy of 12, who holds up a tumiler at the dinner table and says:
"Pop, do you want to hear the sea mur-

"Top, do you want to hear the sea murmur?"
And I sayyes, and then he holds the mouth
of the tumbler to his ear and I do likewise
with miar, and bless my hear! there's the
murmur, sure enough.
"And then the boy goes on to talk about
sound waves, and to tell me just what makes
the sound in the tumbler, and all that sort of
thing. And I say to myself it's a fine thing, no
doubt, the advanced education that the boys
of the present generation are getting; and
yet I am not altogether pleased to have one of
the ideasantest of old fancies disposed of so
summarily. I like tumblers well enough to
dring out of, but I think I'd rather have my
sea murmurings out of a sea shell."

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Sunday papers: of the patients who used the Press sample

Below we subjoin a testimorial analysis which have been published in the surface of Sunday papers:

Charles H. Harrington of 245 recently street. Jersey City, and one of the object of the surface of gineers on the Hudson River, is a very subject of Cure. He said: "I believe that I have surface as much and as great pain from ris main sen as anybody for years. I could not be such as anybody for years. I could not surface on as up all night. My feet and toe joins would save up all night. My feet and toe joins would save up all night. My feet and toe joins would save up all would not have attempted to bend them and I would not have attempted to bend them for worlds. My heart was very weak had sharp pains all through my left side, and it foll at times as though it would stop beating. I was greatly troubled with shortness of breath and would gasp and feel smothered. I bread of the wonderful results obtained from the use of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and decided to give it trial, and before I had taken the entire bottle I can positively assert that I was cured."

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Regulation for Indicted General Electric

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 10.-Gov. Pattison this afternoon heard argument on the application for a requisition for the officers of the General Electric Company of New York, who General Electric Company of New York, who were indicted in the Pittsburgh courts for conspiracy against the Westinghouse Pilectric Company. John Dalzell, for the Westinghouse, showed that Messrs. Clark and thunkton, two of the indicted parties, were in this State at the time of the alleged offence, and John R. Read insisted that a requisition crudit only be issued for those two, as the others indicted were in New York and Boston. Mr. Dalzell agreed to this, and the requisition will be issued for Clark and Hamilton.

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